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Remarks

To #5: Please prepare response for transmittal by ES.

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Executive Secretary
6 May 188
Date

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EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

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May 5, 1988

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EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT, CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

FROM:

JONATHAN F. THOMPSON

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

SUBJECT:

CONVERSATIONS WITH SOVIET LEADERS/SCIENTISTS

During Dr. Graham's visit to Moscow with the Secretary of State's delegation in April and during the ensuing weeks in Washington, he has had several interesting conversations with high Soviet officials and Soviet scientists. The documented portions of these discussions are in the attached memoranda.

Dr. Graham is curious to know if the appropriate officials at CIA discern any interesting new patterns in the attitude of Soviet leadership toward science and scientists. There is disagreement reflected in these memos regarding scientists' roles in arms negotiations, and a suggestion that the scientific community might not fully support some current Soviet proposals on technical grounds.

We would appreciate knowing your thinking on these issues prior to the Moscow summit.

Attachment

MFR Velikov MFR Sagdeyev MFR Yazov Cable from USEmbassy/Moscow

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EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

April 27, 1988

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: Discussion with Yevgeny Velikhov on

April 26, 1988

At a dinner with Yevgeny Velikhov, he made the following observations:

- 1) Velikhov said he was still strongly promoting the U.S. and USSR going beyond the design phase of the International Thermonuclear Experimental Reactor (ITER)--a joint fusion reactor project--and committing to its actual construction. This program had been the subject of an East-West meeting the previous week in Garmich. Velikhov, who is involved in the preparation of the Soviet five-year plan, is attempting to determine whether the West will participate in the joint construction of such a multibillion dollar fusion reactor once it is designed.
- On a more immediate basis, he stated that the Soviet Union is participating in the compact ignition Tokomak (CIT) reactor currently being designed at the Princeton Fusion Laboratory. He proposed that the Soviet Union build part of the CIT and ship it to Princeton for incorporation into that reactor. That would be followed by joint U.S./Soviet experiments with the reactor.

William R. Graham

Director

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EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

April 27, 1988

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: Roald Sagdeyev, Head of the Principal Soviet

Space Institute and Architect of the Soviet

Space Science Program

Roald Sagdeyev is visiting the U.S. from approximately April 20 to May 20. In past meetings, Sagdevey has said that he and Velikhov advised Gorbachev on technical matters. During this visit he has told the author:

- I asked Sagdeyev what might be done to arrange for Andrei Sakharov to visit the U.S., as there was a conference this summer on commercial nuclear power safety issues that Sakharov had been invited to attend. Velikhov stated that the Soviets could assemble a conference delegation, but that Sakharov was a special case. He and Velikhov had been working to arrange for Sakharov to receive permission to travel outside the Soviet Union, but they had not yet been successful. Sagdeyev thought that the best chance for Sakharov to come to the U.S. was in conjunction with the November meeting of the International Foundation for the Survival of Humankind, which is a group that met in Moscow around the end of 1987. Sagdeyev said that there are six or seven U.S. members of the board of this group, including Jerome Wiesner of MIT, Susan Eisenhower (the former President's granddaughter), and John Scalley of Apple Computer. Soviet members include: Velikhov, Sagdeyev, and Sakharov. Velikhov is chairman of the board of this institute and the board has approximately 25 members in total.
- I asked Sagdeyev about his proposal to verify the existence, number, location, and yield of sub-launched cruise missiles onboard ships and submarines by using sensors outside the ship's hull. In direct contradiction to the official Soviet position on this, he said that without shielding, it might be possible to detect such weapons at a maximum of 100 meters. He also said that shielding these weapons to make them undetectable was not difficult, and that he had tried to tell this to Obukhov, but that Obukhov would not listen. He appeared to be frustrated with the matter.

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- He is concerned that there have been no scientists involved in the official Soviet government arms control delegations, either at the previous summits, the recent ministerials, or the Geneva negotiations. When I mentioned to him that both Obukhov and Shevardnadze had told me that Soviet scientists were participating in the Geneva discussions, he took exception to the point and stated that none of the Soviets involved in the Geneva talks were scientists. He said that he and Yevgeny Velikhov, Vice President of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, are attempting to change this within the Soviet Union.
- -- Sagdeyev has been planning his first trip to Mainland China and has a ticket for a departure almost as soon as he returns to the Soviet Union, about May 20. It would be his first visit to Mainland China. However, because of the forthcoming US/USSR Summit in Moscow, he now plans to stay home and participate in the Summit rather than go to China.
- -- Sagdeyev said that the forthcoming Soviet mission to Mars will include the previously announced laser-induced micro-explosion on a surface of Phobos during a very close fly-by of the spacecraft. (In a succession of increasingly close orbits, he said that the spacecraft would ultimately come within 30 to 50 meters of that moon, flying "like a cruise missile.") Sagdeyev is seeking the use of a large vacuum tank that NASA has in Houston to test the effect of the Soviet laser on a simulated Phobos surface.
- -- Sagdeyev commented that "the Soviet space shuttle program was as useless for science as was the U.S. shuttle program," but that the Soviets built it in response to the U.S. Moon program. I said that I thought the Soviets had built an earlier Moon rocket, to which he responded: "yes, the N-1, but it kept blowing up."

Sagdeyev seemed eager to talk, but was quite tired and departed early.

William R. Graham
Director

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

May 3, 1988

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: Discussion with General Dmitriy Yazov,
Minister of Defense, USSR

At a dinner hosted by Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze in Moscow, for Secretary Shultz and the U.S. delegation on the evening of April 22, I asked Defense Minister Yazov if he thought the Soviet space shuttle would be launched this year. He stated that he thought it would be launched this year, but that it was still being checked and rechecked because "everything must perform perfectly." As an afterthought, he added that "he was glad that the shuttle was not his responsibility."

William R. Graham Director

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<SUBJ>SUBJECT: SOVIET SCIENTIST ADMITS SLCMS

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SOVIET SCIENTIST ADMITS SLCMS SUBJECT:

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- SECRET ENTIRE TEXT.
- DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF THE SPACE RESEARCH INSTITUTE, STANISLAV RODIONOV (PLEASE PROTECT STRICTLY), RECENTLY CONFIDED IN A/POLCOUNS THAT SOVIET SCIENTISTS WERE DISTRESSED BY GORBACHEV'S CLAIM DURING THE WASHINGTON SUMMIT THAT SOVIET TECHNOLOGY WAS CAPABLE OF DISTINGUISHING NUCLEAR FROM NON-NUCLEAR SEA-LAUNCHED CRUISE MISSILES. U.S. SCIENTISTS, LIKE SIDNEY DRELL, WHO ARGUED THAT SLCM VERIFICATION WAS NOT FEASIBLE AT THE CURRENT STATE OF THE ART WERE ABSOLUTELY CORRECT, HE SAID. GORBACHEV HAD BEEN BADLY SERVED BY A PARTICULAR GROUP (WHOM HE DECLINED TO IDENTIFY BEYOND "WE KNOW WHO THEY ARE"), PERHAPS EVEN FOR MALICIOUS REASONS, KNOWING IT WOULD REFLECT BADLY ON HIM. WHEN SOVIET SCIENTISTS HAD LATER ARGUED WITH MFA ARMS CONTROL DIRECTORATE HEAD KARPOV THAT IT WAS MISGUIDED FOR SOVIET NEGOTIATORS TO BE PURSUING THIS IDEA IN GENEVA, KARPOV HAD REFUSED TO LISTEN, EXCLAIMING THAT IF GORBACHEV SAID IT, IT HAD TO BE CORRECT. KARPOV AND THE SOVIET NEGOTIATORS, RODIONOV ASSERTED, DIDN'T UNDERSTAND WHAT THEY WERE DEALING WITH A GOOD DEAL OF THE TIME. RODIONOV URGED SIDNEY DRELL, IN A RECENT MEETING WITH GORBACHEV, TO EXPLAIN THE PROBLEMS WITH SLCM VERIFICATION, BUT DRELL APPARENTLY HAD NOT DONE SO.
- RODIONOV ALSO PREDICTED THAT IN THE NEAR FUTURE SAGDEYEV WOULD PROPOSE A BAN ON ALL NUCLEAR SYSTEMS IN SPACE, INCLUDING NUCLEAR-POWERED SOVIET INTELLIGENCE SATELLITES. COMMENT
- RODIONOV'S COMMENTS WERE MADE IN THE CONTEXT OF A BROADER CONVERSATION IN WHICH HE WAS LAMENTING THE GENERAL RESISTANCE IN SOVIET SOCIETY, ESPECIALLY THE PARTY APPARATUS, TO

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2014/05/20: CIA-RDP90G01353R001500210013-3 GORBACHEV'S EFFORTS AT REFORM. HIS REMARKS APPEARED TO BE DESIGNED TO DEFEND THE INTEGRITY OF THE SCIENTIFIC COMPONENT OF THE SOVIET ARMS CONTROL COMMUNITY.

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